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PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY									
COUNTRY Poland									
SUBJECT Shortage of Coal Miners/Lag in Production of Coal/Poor Working Conditions of Miners.	DATE DISTRIBUTED 8 Oct 1956	50X1-HUM							
	NO. OF PAGES 2	NO. OF ENCLS.							
	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #								
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		50X1-HUM							
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION									
<p>1. One of the most difficult problems of Polish coal industry nowadays is the constant fluctuation of labor. Workers leave the mines in great numbers and move to other branches of industry which offer better conditions of work and life and comparatively higher earnings. Polish mines have been so affected by the labor shortage that they have been unable to fulfill their production plans.</p> <p>2. An extensive propaganda for the recruitment of miners has been going on for many years, costing the government millions of zlotys. Several years ago a new recruiting network was organized under the auspices of the Ministry of Mining. This network of teams of travelling propagandists, tours small localities and villages in the provinces and encourages young men to become miners. These propagandists promise the would-be candidates that even at the very beginning of their work in the mines, before they become qualified miners, they will earn no less than about one thousand zlotys per month, and after three months of work as miners a considerable increase over one thousand zlotys is guaranteed; that they will be given good accommodations in miners' hotels, living with no more than four to five other men in one room, and good meals at very cheap prices in the mine canteen; that they will receive a premium in cash after half-a-year's work, and another higher premium after the first year. The miners are given free tickets to Katowice where they present themselves at the Central Receiving Center of the coal-mining industry (Centralny Ośrodek Przyjeć). From there they are directed to their future work.</p> <p>3. In spite of these tempting promises, the results of efforts of the travelling propagandists are far from satisfactory as is shown by the following data. During the first nine months of 1955, 66 such teams of travelling "recruiting officers", each composed of two to four people on the average, operated in the area of Rzeszow county. They managed to recruit 781 volunteers for work in coal mines. During the same period, 51 teams operating in Bialystok county recruited 694 volunteers. In the first quarter of 1956, 68 teams covering Katowice (Stalinogrod) county found 197 volunteers to the coal-mines.</p> <p>4. Taking under consideration that in a number of cases the volunteering for coal-mining is but a pretext for obtaining a free ticket to a big industrial center, and that a certain number of "volunteers" never reach the coal-mines, these results are most disappointing. Also, only a part of the volunteers</p>									
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eventually stick to their jobs. There is a constant move from coal-mining to other branches of industry.

5. Shortage of labor persists in coal-mining, and it is thought by people knowing the conditions that it will prevail as long as these conditions remain at the present level. The work in coal-mining is one of the hardest industrial jobs in any country, and even more so in Poland with the insistence of the managers on the over-reaching of production targets. Also, in many mines the standard of equipment and of safety arrangements is still very bad, although in some there is a marked improvement of standards. But above all, young men joining coal-mining are disappointed in the conditions of life and pay which are in a sharp contrast to what they are being promised by the recruiting officials. On entering the mines, they do not get near the promised amount of one thousand zlotys a month. Their earnings at the start of work range between 500 and 600 zlotys a month. Further increases depend on the output of the workers, and a very long time elapses before the new miner is skilled enough to earn one thousand zlotys. The food in mine canteens is undoubtedly cheap, but on the other hand there are constant complaints from the miners that it is very badly prepared and quite insufficient for their sustenance. As to accommodation conditions, these vary greatly. There are comparatively well-run, well-equipped and clean hotels, and are even able to offer to married workers small independent flats in newly built workers' settlements. In some places, however, single workers are lodged in barracks where they sleep 30-40 in one room. At the beginning of 1956, in as many as 200 miners' hotels in Poland, the water installatin was laid but not connected with the main water supply system, so that the supply of water depends on the rain filling the water-tank of the hotel. In many hotels the miners are forced to use the old-fashioned type of "outdoor sanitation" because the management still waits for lavatory equipment to be installed in the rooms destined for this purpose. In many hotels where all necessary installations exist in a working order, hot water is available only for about half-an-hour to an hour. As the miners are more than most other workers in need of such installations as well-functioning showers, baths and wash-basins, these shortcomings exasperate them. These are the reasons why newly recruited workers only rarely strike roots in the coal-mining industry. They get very easily discouraged and seek better conditions.

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